

### **Amendments to the Drawings**

A replacement sheet for Fig. 1 is enclosed which formalize the drawing which was submitted with the application. No other changes have been made.

## **REMARKS**

A replacement sheet which formalizes the drawing currently on file is enclosed. No other changes have been made. Approval by the Examiner is respectfully requested.

Claims 9 and 10 were rejected under 35 USC 112.

Applicants believe that claim 9 is definite in that it recites “providing a controlled atmosphere”. Claim 10 then refers to “the controlled atmosphere”. If the Examiner has problems with Applicants understanding, the undersigned would appreciate a phone call.

Claims 1, 4-7 and 10 were rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Kawamura et al (5,358,788).

Claim 1 is the only independent claim in this application and will briefly be reviewed. A method for forming a homogeneous mixture of powders of organic and including a dopant and a host are combined. A solvent is provided with the organic materials to form a suspension of these materials. The suspension is mixed at a temperature sufficient to form a solution of the organic materials in the solvent. Finally, the solvent is evaporated leaving a homogeneous mixture.

Turning now to Kawamura et al they are concerned with silanamine compounds for use in OLED devices which can be used as a hole conducting layer. In col. 2, lines 21-28, Kawamura et al, the silanamine materials can be formed with other materials as a mixture for use in coating a layer by casting, vapor deposition and spin coating. Col. 20, lines 51-col. 21 line 31 disclose the synthesis method for making a silanamine material. A solvent is used in this process. However, this has no suggestion of how to form a homogeneous mixture including at least one dopant and one host. The solvent is used by Kawamura et al to dissolve material so that it will chemically react with other material. After the synthesis the extracted material is dried and the solvent is evaporated. There is no chemical reaction in claim 1. A suspension is formed and then mixed and the mixture evaporated. To further appreciate the present invention, it starts with chemical compounds that are already made or already synthesized. These compounds are then in accordance with the method of claim 1 blended to form a homogeneous mixture, which then can be used in vapor

deposition. The solvent is used as a vehicle to dissolve and facilitate the forming of a homogeneous mixture. The Examiner's attention is called to the Summary of the Invention of the present application where a number of features are set forth. The present method is an effective way inexpensively forming a homogeneous mixture and there is no chemical alteration of the integrity of the preformed organic molecules in forming these mixtures. As Applicants understand it, Kawamura et al is cited for the proposition that a particular organic material can be made by a process which includes a solvent. That type of arrangement is well known in the art and has no suggestion of how to blend already formed organic materials including a host and a dopant.

It is believed there is no motivation in Kawamura et al for the present invention which has no disclosure of the process of claim 1 for mixing a host and dopant organic materials to form a homogeneous mixture.

Claim 2 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al (5,358,788) in view of Yukinobu et al (6,511,614) Claim 11 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al (5,358,788) in view of Yukinobu et al (6,511,614) and Chaklader (2002/00485458) Claim 3 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al (5,358,788) in view of Ozaki et al (6,872,476). Claims 8 and 12 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al (5,358,788) in view of Tsubota et al (4,178,182) Claim 9 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al (5,358,788)

Kawamura et al has been discussed above. Yukinobu et al teach forming pellets of materials including ITO under pressure. There is no disclosure or suggestion of the method set forth in claim 1.

Chaklader also teaches palletizing powders, but also does not have any suggestion of the present invention set forth in claim 1.

Ozaki et al has no disclosure or suggestion of the method of claim 1 and was cited for the purpose of showing ranges of dopant components in a mixture.

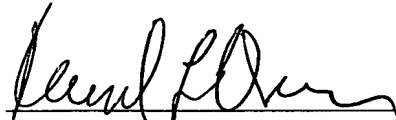
Tsubota et al relates to a photographic element and does use a ultrasonic horn but for an entirely different purpose than a method of forming a homogeneous mixture as in claim 1.

In any event all of the dependent claims depend upon claim 1 and should be allowed along with it since claim 1 is believed to define unobvious subject matter.

If there are any problems with this response, Applicants' attorney would appreciate a telephone call.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed none of the references, taken singly or in combination, disclose the claimed invention. Accordingly, this application is believed to be in condition for allowance, the notice of which is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Raymond L. Owens", written over a horizontal line.

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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.